

## Product Information

### Cinnamycin

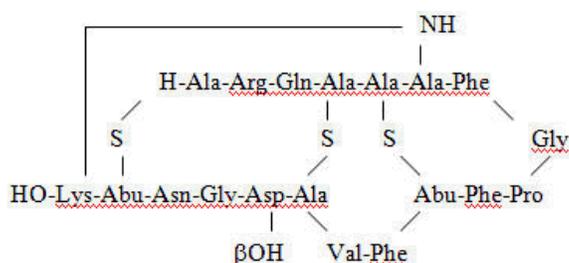
from *Streptomyces cinnamoneus*

Catalog Number **C5241**

Storage Temperature 2–8 °C

CAS RN 110655-58-8

Synonyms: Ro 09-0198, Lanthiopeptin, NSC-71936



### Product Description

Molecular formula: C<sub>89</sub>H<sub>125</sub>N<sub>25</sub>O<sub>25</sub>S<sub>3</sub>

Molecular weight: 2041.29

Cinnamycin is a tetracyclic polypeptide antibiotic containing 19 amino acids. The polypeptide has the unusual amino acids *threo*-3-methyl-lanthionine, *meso*-lanthionine, lysinoalanine, and 3-hydroxyaspartic acid. It is produced by *Streptomyces cinnamoneus* and belongs to the duramycin-type lantibiotics. Lantibiotics are synthesized in the ribosome and undergo extensive post-translational modifications to attain their active antimicrobial form.<sup>1-3</sup>

The unique receptor for cinnamycin, phosphatidyl-ethanolamine (PE), is located on the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane.<sup>5,6</sup> Cinnamycin induces transbilayer lipid movement leading to the exposure of PE to the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane.<sup>2,5</sup> The interaction of cinnamycin with PE provides a tool for PE monitoring.<sup>6</sup> Cinnamycin is active against Gram-positive rods such as *Bacilli*, *Clostridium*, and *Mycobacterium*, causing cell wall biosynthesis stress.<sup>2,4</sup>

Cinnamycin, like other lantibiotics, was also reported to inhibit phospholipase A2 (PLA2).<sup>1</sup> It was suggested as an alternative treatment for atherosclerosis through its ability to inhibit PLA2 by binding to its substrate PE.<sup>2,6</sup> Moreover, cinnamycin was found to inhibit Herpes simplex virus (HSV-1) activity.<sup>7,8</sup>

Purity: ≥95% (HPLC)

### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

### Preparation Instructions

Soluble at 10 mg/ml in DMSO and at 5 mg/ml in acetonitrile:water (1:1), requires heating.

### Storage/Stability

Store the product sealed at 2–8 °C. Under these conditions the product is stable for at least 3 years. Water solution (1 mg/ml) is stable for one month.

### References

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2. Ökesli, A. et al., Nine Post-translational modifications during the biosynthesis of cinnamycin. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **133**, 13753-13760 (2011).
3. Widdick, D.A. et al., Cloning and engineering of cinnamycin biosynthetic gene cluster from *Streptomyces cinnamoneus* DSM 40005. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **100**, 4316-4321 (2003).
4. Burkard, M., and Stein, T., Microtiter plate bioassay to monitor the interference of antibiotics with the lipid II cycle essential for peptidoglycan biosynthesis. *J. Microbiol. Meth.*, **75**, 70-74 (2008).

5. Makino, A. et al., Cinnamycin (Ro 09-0198) promotes cell binding and toxicity by inducing transbilayer lipid movement. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **278**, 3204-3209 (2003).
6. Zhao, M., Lantibiotics as probes for phosphatidyl-ethanolamine. *Amino Acids*, **41**, 1071-1079 (2011).
7. Naruse, N. et al., Lanthiopeptin, a new peptide antibiotic. Production, isolation and properties of lanthiopeptin. *J. Antibiot.*, **42**, 837-854 (1989).
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